The Great Trial Stakes over the People's Course, Baltimore, won by Granicus.

[From the Richmond Whit, June 17.]

This race, which for months, and especially the last week, has caused the greatest excitement (even greater than in the racing circles some thirty years ago, when a champion was to be selected in Virginia to run against the "Terror of the North"), has been decided in favor of an "outsider," "distancing the field!" Granicus "first"—"the rest nowhere!"

After much annoving delay in getting the course—that was heavy—in such condition as to suit all the competitors—too deep for some, and the "soil" too "free" and slippery for others—at last, amid much "noise and confusion," an enormous concourse of human beings congregated to see such a "field" as had never been seen on a similar occasion; the unprecedented number of twelve appeared at the pole, an excess of more than six over the greatest number that, to the best of our recollection, had over been assembled for such a trial. All had taken their "preliminary canters," to the seeming satis-

pole, an excess of more than six over the greatest number that, to the best of our recollection, had over been assembled for such a trial. All had taken their "preliminary canters," to the seeming satisfaction of their backers.

It was not until long after the hour named for starting that the arrangements were completed. There was a morass at the starting post, over which it was found necessary to erect a "platform"—one at which the whole "field" snorted with evident digust. It was supposed they would be obliged to run over it, or not start. To suit all, it was constructed so as to incline to either side, for the benefit of each nag as he should go over it. Those that ran upon it were knocked up, as appears in the sequel. Of the whole field, Granicus alone did not run upon it—it being known to his rider that he was apt to fall down when in a tight place or put up—and by most of the field he was so little regarded, that it had not been observed by his opponents that Granicus avoided the platform altogether. Thus he was enabled to run "home" with his strength undiminished. Since the race, some have thought the platform was a snare set for the opponents of Granicus.

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The following made up the field, arranged in the order of the entries:—

1. The Veteran, aged, by Bunker Hill.
2. Lancaster, by Pennsylvania Farmer.
3. Young Americus, by Local Progress.
4. Pantaloons, by Yorkshire Democrat.
5. Kentucky Warrior, by Old Hickory.
6. San Hacinto, by Texas.
7. Buena Vista the Third, by Iedian Chief.
8. Black Hawk, by Red Jacket.
9. Blue Dick, by Binghampton.
10. Granicus, by White Hill.
11. The Alabama Colonel, by Rip Van Winkle.
12. Moderator, by Salt River.
The Cavalier, the Commodore, Buena Vista the Second, and some others of less note, paid forfeit. Several were "weighed and then drawn."

BETTING.—"The odds" on the Veteran, Lancaster and Americus, against the field—some betting between the three favorites, a shade in favor of each, as named—the Veteran having "the cell." Americus was a special favorite of the Filithusters. Pantaloons was fancied by a free and easy set; others fancied Blue Dick; and Kentucky Warrior was also in the betting. Not a bet heard about Granicus, or the others, except as making up the field. Lancaster's backers snatched at the odds against the Veteran, as did Blue Dick's against Pants.
The two favorites at the head of the list, generally acknowledged to be the fastest in the race, (especially the Michigander,) were handicapped with the heaviest weight, expected to "tell" upon them.

The Veteran had acquired reputation by runs abroad, both as a colt and when aged; he made a good race on the Thames when following Tippecanoc; and showed most speed in his match race against Old Zac, (Buena Vista the first) though second. He had promised well when in the stable with Harry of the West. But he had latterly trained off, wassomewhat restive when hard pressed, and has apt to stop or bot on such occasions, in his trial runs—and exhibited such a want of speed, in his trial with Hungarian Chief, that the Veteran as

The most sagacious turfmen knew that neither of the three fevorites could win—that they would ran each ether down.

Pantaloons, when a colt, had been in the Fe leral stable, and ran well on the St Lawrence course; he was used to the birch, and had subsequently won the great York stake—and in running for the Mexican cup, was supposed to have shown speed when he jostled the great Chief off the course, giving the track to old Zack; but he had sustained an injury in the quarters, and could only run on free soil. So the platform operated against him, with the co-operation of the Veteran's confederate, Blue Dick. But Pants had his backers, who were full of hope. His present racing form, as well as the course, was against him. The war cry among the sans culottes boys was, "To the victors belong the spoils"—"Put it in the war, but spare the breeches."

Warrior, like Pants, had been injured by injudicious training on "free soil" His grooms had grown old and lost their cunning. He is an "honest horse," of the gamest stock, and from a "racehorse region." At one time he was the first favorite—and now, some of his friends were sanguine.

San Hacinto is another game old horse, from the

San Hacinto is another game old horse, from the "race horse region," whose blood had told in many a hard-fought field. He acquired great fame by the drubbing he gave the renowned Santa Anna, in their match on the Texas course. But his position in the betting was like that of the two proceeding

Black Hawk had seen service in beating Indian ponies, and was known to be game—but he was too slow for such a field.

Buena Vista the Third also ran upon his courage, at about the rate of Black Hawk. He acquired his name in running third to Old Zack, at Buena Vista.

Blue Dick, at one moment before the start, attracted some attention as likely to win. He only made one show in the race, having been entered to run down Pants—became restive almost as soon as made to run, and stopped. Some had thought him worthy of the Union course.

Granicus, bred among "the hills of New Hampshire," was known to have sprung from its best blood—a "noble Percie"—the Hotspur of the North, of the game "Stark and Morgan breed." But for his habit of stumbling, sometimes having awful falls, at times when most important to stand up, he might be expected to come in creditably. In his two best races (at Contrerus and Cherubusco, following the Great Chief), he had fallen, on both occasions, in one sense, havs de combat. Except as making one in the field, he was not considered fast enough to be in the betting.

At last the signal to mount appears—the jockeys jump to the saddle, and the impatient steeds leap to the goal. At the word "go," they are off, most of them at their best pace. The Veteran leads from the first bound, not seeming to regard the platform, closely pressed by Lancaster. The old horse is well rode by his Maryland jockey, as the other hy a Southern "Purdy"—by constant spurring and flagellation, lying upon the haunches of the Veteran, who is unable to shake off his Sinbad toransutor—going at the top of their speed for about 29 poles when, to get a breathing spell, the Veteran allows Lancas ter to take the track, when Americus pats at him in his sown style, against the Veteran—now lying third, until after a very hard and protracted straggle, at the percentage of the pole, the other "old fogic" gives way, gradually falling back, and the lilinois pet takes the lead. The welkin rings with the shouts of the "hurra boys"—all for the fillibuster colt—but for the want of the bone and muscle of maturity, or for the want of the bone and muscle of maturity, or for the want of the bone and forging alead farther than a any period in the race, at the 34th and 35th poles; about which place Lancaster makes Armsglous, Contucky Westier, and has Unclair even

reaching the distance pole. The race was slew owing to the bad condition of the course. Thus was proven the old adage, that "nothing is more uncer tain than horse racing.

All were amazed at the result, and it looked as if the whole field had lost; for a while not a single shout could be raised; the small minerity that won dared not to offend the majority. But the latter behaved nobly—they confessed that "the best" horse in the field had won, and that only he had a chance, and that all the rest might go to grass. The poor beaten jades looked so weak that all pitied them. Not one of them dared raise his creat along side of Granicus. If one Darius had lost by the Granicus, another had won the purple by his horse.

After a while, a general shout was raised by the party, and all the grooms and the jockeys, stable boys, fillibusters and all, went into the stable of Granicus to help in training him, saying that the Veteran, Lancaster, Young Americus, and the rest did not deserve to be named the same day with the New Hampshire pet. It was now discovered, too, that Granicus is very high bred, "of the noble blood of the Percy's"—one of whom had run well at Bunker Hill, but on the British side!

Though Granicus has won, the spectators of his achievement think he would have been unable to have run, "single handed," against three or more in the field. His success is to be ascribed to the admirable style he was jockeyed by a wise tactician, who had learned something when helping to groom Harry of the West, "Tippecance and Tyler too." Before the start it was amusing to see the care taken of his jockey—a little Virginia darkey, pillowed and cushioned, all lying dark, so that his powers should be preserved and kept socret until the very moment when necessary to call upon Granicus to show "all he knows." Some supposed it was merely the intention of his Virginia backers to break down the favorites with him, as a "eonfederate" to the Cavalier; and then to bring him forward to win the purse. Whether this was seen and the virginian

Another trial race is about to come off, on the Another trial race is about to come off, on the same course, to select, for the match, the champion of the whig, democratic, industrial protection, improvement party to run against the champion of the loce foco, democratic, intervention, free trade, anti-improvement, vote yourself a farm party.

The unknown whig is now the favorite, especially as Granicus is so shy on the rivers, canals and roads that he is expected to have another fall before getting into harbor.

The Census of the United States.

[From the Paris Journal des Debats, May 26.]

The American census of 1850 was executed with great care, and at great expense, having cost 7,230,000 franes. The reason of this expense is, that in quiries were instituted not only into the state of the population, but into all matters of interest connected with the country. It appears from the returns already published, that the portion of the country now in cultivation is forty-five millions of hectares, or within an eighth of the whole superficies of France, and much more than is cultivated or capable of cultivation in this latter country, but which is only the eighteenth part of the territory of the United States. The agricultural produce in that country is exceedingly great, but the superiority of the United States, relative to Europe, is proved more by the number of cattle of all kinds bred there, than by the quantity of wheat grown. The United States produce only from forty to forty-five millions of hectolitres of wheat, or about a hectolitre and a half per head. France and England give more; but the United States grow 200 millions of hectolitres of Indian corn, which enables them to breed an unusually large number of cattle for svery 1,000 inhabitants, while France has scarcely 300. They have about 1,800 pigs for every thousand inhabitants, while France has scarcely 300. They have about 1,800 pigs for every thousand inhabitants, while we have not 150; and in consequence the Americans are able to supply a large quantity of pickled pork to Europe. England receives from 35 to 40 millions of kilogrammes every year. In the returns of the agricultural productions of the country, maple sugar sidown for \$2,759,000 pounds, and wine for 141,295 gallons. That amount is not very terrible for our wines, nor for sherries and Madeiras, of which the Americans drink a large quantity. It is in Ohio and Penneylvania that it is principally concentrated, and its quality is admitted to be below medicerity. It is surprising that hitherto, notwith The Census of the United States. wine is detestable. The plants from Europe soon degenerate, but the Americans are continuing their experiments, and it is not impossible that they will succeed in the end. The development of the manufactures of the United States is remarkable. Cotton experiments, and it is not impossible that they will succeed in the end. The developement of the manufactures of the United States is remarkable. Cotton is manufactured to the extent of 334 millions of francs, employing 640,000 bales of cotton, or a fourth part of the whole production. To take a term of comparison better calculated to show the extent of this produce, we can say that it is much more than France, for these 640,000 bales are equivalent to 116,000,000 of kilog, and the consumption of France is about 60,000,000 of kilog. It is true that we are superior in quality, as our colored cottons, even of middling value, are superior to all others. The Americans, on the coutrary, are below the English. The cotton cloths made in the United States are 700,000 kilometres in length, independently of 12,600,000 kilog, of cotton twist. England exports nearly double that amount of cotton cloths and twist in a still greater proportion. In the inferior articles, the Americans are beginning to compete with the English in the markets of Asia, and the produce of woollen articles is also every day becoming extensive in the United States. In 1850, that country used 32,000,000 of kilog, of wool, and produced goods to the value of 233,000,000 of francs. The iron trade is also on the increase. The quantity of pig iron obtained in 1850 was 570,000 tons, being about the fourth part of the production of England, and a trifle more than ours was before 1843, or 522,000 tons. But the Americans import from from foreign countries a portion of the iron which they use, particularly for railways. In France, on the contrary, the railway companies, as well as all the public, are obliged to employ the national forges, because the duty on iron anongst us amounts to prohibition, since it is no less than 206fr. 25c. the ton for the most ordinary kinds, or 152 per cent on the value of the article. In the United States is the country where the greatest number of journals are to be found. The returns already alluded to give the number at 2,650,

the number at 2,650, and that of reviews at 150. That makes one periodical publication for every 7,161 free persons. The proportion is nearly the same in the South and the North; but on the shores of the Atlantic it is nearly double what it is in the West. There are many other comparisons to make, but we content ourselves at present with declaring that the power of the United States is rapidly increasing, and that thus a new manufacturing and political equilibrium is being prepared for the whole world.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Royal Chinese Junk Keying was sold by anction, on Thursday, for £2,900.

In London, on Thursday, the 3d inst., the bakers reduced the four pound loaf to 5½d. The price has also fallen in Berlin and Brussels.

A young man, a patient in the Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, recently died, and a post mortem examination of the body being made by Dr. Armstrong, the medical superintendent, there was found in the stomach a mass of handles of tinned iron spoons, and other articles of the weight of two pounds and a half, consisting of three entire spoonhandles of about five inches long, four half handles, nine nails, some of which were as large as a spike nail; the half of the iron heel of a shoe, a screw two and a half inches long, four pebbles the size of a hazel-nut, a metal button, and a quantity of pebbles, which the patient had been in the habit of swallowing for two or three years previously, and which, it was apparent, had been the cause of his death.

which, it was apparent, had been the cause of his death.

The Protestant religion is not only gaining ground in Moravia and Bohemia, but also in Carniola, where, after the persecution of the Protestants by Ferdinand II., (in 1598 this Monarch demolished their places of worship, and banished their preachers and schoolmasters,) there never was any question of a congregation until very recently, when about 300 Protestants established a place of worship at Laibach.

Negotiations, ways a Balgian journal, and being

at Laibach.

Negotiations, says a Belgian journal, are being carried on between Belgium and England for a treaty for the catasuation of climinate and circumstance.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, June 3, 1852. Louis Napoleon's Mission to Vienna-The Empire
-The Ministry-Continued Severity Towards
the Press-The Sabbath-Gen. Lefto's Letter-Distribution of Standards at Lyons-War in Algiers-The Spanish Government-Discovery of a Socialist Society-Germany-The Emperor of Russia-The Count de Chambord-General Rosas

-The Rumored Cuban Invasion-Lamartine

POLITICAL.

Feargus O'Connor, &c.
The mission of M. Heckeren to Vienna the cause of much gossip in political circles; and amidst all the contradictory versions which are reported, I am perfectly confident that the Envoy of Louis Napoleon to the northern powers of Europe has not received the answer he desired to the ques-tions placed before the eyes of Nicholas and François, during his interview with them. It is a fact that the Czar of Russia, though much in favor with the President of France, has not given his full consent to the wishes of Louis Napoleon. I had been told that he had consented, without any restriction, to the proclamation of the Empire in France. It was not so; and the best proof of his refusal is, that the Moniteur, a few days ago. published an article, in which it is said that "several newspapers are making efforts to give the im' pression that the foreign powers, foreseeing certain events, bave formed a coalition similar to that of 1815, and determined beforehand the limits beyond which France would not be allowed to change her government. These rumors are false. The events alluded to, which are the pretext for these articles, alluded to, which are the pretext for these articles, have no probability whatever. France is enjoying the utmost quietness. All the foreign powers are entertaining with her the most friendly terms, and they never had any intention to mingle with the interior government of the country. They know well that France should have her rights respected, as she respects other's rights. These rights are neither threatened ner contested," &c. The above language may be, no doubt, called a check for the imperialist party, for it denies that there is any intention on the part of Louis Napoleon to assume a new title—that of Emperer. We live at an epoch when polities are growing out of daily occurrences; and no doubt that M. Heckeren's visit to Vienna has somewhat changed, not, per-

at an epoch when politios are growing out of daily occurrences; and no doubt that M. Heckeren's visit to Vienna has somewhat changed, not, perhaps, the wishes and designs of the Princo President, but the way he intends taking to reach his aim. Well, for the present, provided no event takes place which will force Louis Napoleon to enter into a new action, notwithstanding the ill-wishes of Russia, Austria, and other powers, we shall keep the republican form of government.

The Legislative Corps began, yesterday, to discuss the project of law relative to the total settlement of the bills of 1848 and 1849. I was told that several members of that house had decided that they would express much blame on the financial disorders of these too much to be lamented years; but the majority of the Legislative Corps showed themselves wiser than their colleagues, and it was deemed prudent not to awaken souvenirs which were of an irritating nature, and, I am sure, from what I hear, that forgiveness of the past will be given to the acts of the provisional government.

Many rumors are affloat that the government is on the eve of publishing decrees relative to sumptuary laws, as, for instance, a tax on carriages, horses, and dogs—na augmentation of the duties on brandy, and also a modification of the tax on salt, by which the produce and revenue would be augmented.

Another rumor affoat, worthy being mentioned, is, that a ministerial change was on the tapis, and that M. de Lavalette was to become Minister of Public Affairs. All the other ministers would send their resignations, with the exception of M. de Persigny, who would become the Minister of State. This is only a rumor, which has, perhaps, no foundation.

The law on public instruction, which was threa-

siguy, who would become the Minister of State. This is only a rumor, which has, perhaps, no foundation.

The law on public instruction, which was threatened by the opposition of M. de Montalembert and his friends, and had been violently criticised at the Council of State, has not precisely been withdrawn, but retired from circulation, in order to be revised. The political machiavels, who are discovering a private and deep meaning in everything, are announcing that this is but a mezzo-termine from the government, and that M. Portoul has thus revised a check, which will be a dead blow to his reign at the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The greatest severity is now in vigor against the newspapers, either published in France or on its frontiers. This week the Independence Belge has been stopped for three times at the post office, on account of the publication of several articles, the contents of which were considered as injurious to the government. In the provinces of France the journaux are daily overhauled by the Prefects and Sous Prefects, even for the most innocent paragraphs; and many of the Swiss, Piedmontese and German papers have been altogether stopped at the frontiers. Thus it may be seen that the freedom of the press is entirely muzzled, and that every means are taken to repress the publication of facts not totally in favor of the government.

I have already spoken of a projected decree which will order the closing of shops and offices of every city, village, and hamlet, on Sundays. It is said that the Assemblée Nationale, L. Union, Le Public, and La Gazette de France, have decided that for the future they will not appear on that day, and thus keep the Substath.

A proposof journaux—The news of the lowering of the price of subscription of the povernment, as caused

A propos of journaux—The news of the lowering of the price of subscription of the Moniteur Universal, and of its direction by the government, has caused much construction by the government, has caused much construction in the offices of the Constitution-ncl and La Patric. Both are complaining of ingratitude from Louis Napoleon and his ministers. It is a fact that the loss will be immense.

France and England are on the eve of settling, in company with Prussia, Holland, and Piedmont, a treaty of extradition, which is much demanded by each of these countries.

treaty of extradition, which is much demanded by each of these countries.

The letter of General Leflo, which has at last been published by the Constitutionnel, and other newspapers, has created as much sensation as those of Generals Lamoriciere and Changarnier, and the illustrious general refuses, as well as his cotemporaries, to take the oath of allegiance to the government of Louis Napoleon, by which he says he has been treated with great roughness, and contempt of his high position.

high position.
At Lyons, the distribution of the students to the troops has been made by General de Castellanne, the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Departments of

troops has been made by General de Castellanne, the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Departments of France. This ceremony, which took place on the 31st inst., (Monday last.) was favored with very fine weather, and was the occasion of much pleasure in the city. Several speeches were delivered, and a military display of horsemanship and shamfight was given to the public in the large place called the Hyppodrome. A letter received yesterday from Lyons, which was shown to me, assures that the enthusiasm was not great, and that the only thing it was considered advisable to take was pleasure. The news received from Algiers announces that General Macmahon, commander-in-chief of the army of invasion of the Kabyle country, in the mountainous land of the Atlas, encountered a large body of Arabs on the 23d ult., and defeated them. These sons of the desert, whose commander was the famed Sheriff Bou-Séba, were cut to pieces, and there were among them 780 men killed or wounded, whilst in the ranks of the French army there were but five men killed and fifty wounded. Sixteen villages or hamlets, built with stones and bricks, were burned, and the trees cut down to the roots. No doubt that these Arabs will soon see that the only way of being happy is to submit to France. From Spain, we receive the intelligence that the intention of the government is to break up the Chamber of Deputies at the end of June or beginning of July. Then a new House would be given to moviked, to which full powers would be given to moving the political laws. The comps detail on the trapis had been entirely abandoned, and the address which had for its object to protest against the intention of the government, was no longer receivin signatures. It had been decided that it would not

tion of the government, was no longer receivin signatures. It had been decided that it would not

tion of the government, was no longer receivin signatures. It had been decided that it would not be presented to Queen Isabella.

At Lisbon, on the 19th inst., General Das Antas, peer of the kingdom, and who had been the chief of the diplomatic corps of the country, died, and was buried with great honors.

In Piedmont, the ministerial crisis may be considered as being ended. M. D'Azeglio was decidedly Secretary of State and chief of the cabinet. General Da Bormida had been elected Speaker of the House. This news has been received nere with much satisfaction.

We hear, from the best source, that the great powers of Europe have signed, in London, a protocol, which has for its object to guarantee to the King of Prussia his rights in the canton of Neufekatel. France had signed with the other powers.

A riot of the most exciting kind took place last week at Poisseaux, near Fribourg. It consisted of an assembly of more than forneen thousand men, who had congregated together to make a solemn appeal to the Confederation, and to claim for the people of Fribourg its re-integration into its federal rights. These men, who had met at ten o'clock in the morning, soon became as excited, that a rumor was spread that they were marching against the city. Immediately the soldiers were ordered out, all the shops were shut, and the cannons placed in all directions, particularly at the gate of Ramont,

was spread that they were marching against the city. Immediately the soldiers were ordered out, all the shops were shut, and the cannons placed in all directions, particularly at the gate of Ramont, the Arsenal, the place of the City Hall, that of Notre Dame, &c. The people returning from the meeting were assaulted, and many arrests were made among them.

A letter which has been received from Hamburg, and dated May 27th, announces that a secret society, called the "Society of Daath," had been discovered at Bromen. This socialist association was discovered by the arrest of a man named Hesbelman, an expectation was discovered. erneme, may may one or the applicat parace of the

affair. Many arrests were made in the city, and the prisoners were taken to the jail. But, unfortunate to report, they were received with hurrals and braves on their way to the prison.

In Germany the diplomatic meetings are over; and they have been quite numerous. Those who have closely followed these political meetings, will remember that there have taken place three custom house assemblies—one at Vienna, another at Darmstadt, and the third at Borlin; during which we have witnessed, at Vienna, the desire of seeing the incorporation of the Empire into the Confederation; at Darmstadt, the idea of seeing the secondary States tied with more union than before to the great rival powers, as if to establish an equilibrium which ought not to be ever destroyed; and at Berlin, the renewal of the Zollverein, which is now demanded by Prussia, to the plenipotentiaries of the States, resembles the celebrated plan of restricted union which was to be, in 1850, the nucleus of the future of Germany. But the last meeting of the Austrian Emperor with his brother-in-law, the Czar of Russia, has been the most striking event of the year. What have been the plans settled between the two powerful sovereigns, no one can tell. But these friendly relations of Russia with Prussia and Austria, are offering to Germany guaranties which are not to be disdained in any critical circumstances which could occur in Europe.

The Emperor of Russia left Berlin on the 23d in-

fering to Gormany guaranties which are not to be disdained in any critical circumstances which could occur in Europe.

The Emperor of Russia left Berlin on the 23d instant, on his way to Warsaw, through Breslau, where he arrived on the 25th, and from which he departed without taking a moment's repose. An Ard de-eamp of the Emperor brought to Vienna and Berlin the news that at Zenstochow, Nicholas and his suite had met with an accident. The Czar was accompanied by Prince Frederic Charles, brother to the King. The wagons of the railway were thrown from the rails, but no one was wounded. The Empress of Russia was to leave on the 26th from Potsdam for Schlangeubad, passing through Magdebourg. Count Nesselrode was to go to the watering place of Kissingen for his health.

EThe Count of Chambord was to arrive at Nassau on the first day of June, where apartments had been taken for three months.

General Lueis Manzilla, brother-in-law to Gen. Rosas, the ex-dictator of the Argentine Republic, arrived last night in Paris. I am told that Rosas and the beautiful Manuelita, his daughter, will arrive in a few days. Rosas' intention is to reside in France. I will find out where.

Said Bashaw, uncle of Abbas Bashaw, who is the Vice King of Egypt, arrived on Tuesday evening from Marseilles. It is his intention to go to a watering place to restore his health.

Many articles have been published in Paris rela-

from Marseilles. It is his intention to go to a watering place to restore his health.

Many articles have been published in Paris relative to the intended expedition against Caba, which is spoken of in the American newspapers as of being on the eve of taking place at an early opportunity. Several among our contemporaries considered it as impossible, and a hoax invented by England, to be used as a theme against America; whilst several others are taking it for granted, and blaming, with the utmost severity, the government of the United States for not taking every necessary step to crush the pirates who are endeavoring to trouble the peace of the Spanish colony. I am inclined to believe that, this time, if the buccaneers were again to invade Cuba, they would meet with no commiscration, and would be all hung. The governments of Europe would all approve of such a course by the government of Spain.

Mr. Eugene Burnoux, the celebrated Orientalist, whose science in the language and dialects of the countries of Asia had no rival died on Saturday.

whose science in the language and dialects of the countries of Asia had no rival, died on Saturday last, and was buried on Tuesday at the Pere La

last, and was buried on Tuesday at the Perchaise.

M. de Lamartine is on the eve of leaving Franco for Smyrna, where he would remain—thus abandoning Europe for ever.

M. Edgar Quinet, a writer of much talent, who, since the 2d of December last, has left France, married a few weeks ago, a Valaque lady, and the happy couple are on the eve of leaving Europe for the United States.

Feargus O'Comaor has arrived in Belgium from the United States. Many complaints are made by his fellow passengers of his familiarity and vulgarity.

B. H. R.

Pauls, June 3, 1852.

The Extraordinary Weather—The Crops—Louis Nopoleon's Ball-White and Red Paint-Marriage of M. Persigny-Anniversary of the Death of the Empress Josephine-Embellishment of the Louvre-The Tuilcries and the Streets-The Clos ing of the Racing Season-Americans Present--Pardon of Madame Lafarge-Sale of Victor Hugo and Marrast's Furniture-Strange Contrast-Extraordinary Agricultural Discovery-

The Theatres, Operas, &c.

Whilst my last correspondence was leaving Paris
for the United States, the clouds were gathering, nd we were threatened by one of the most violent torms ever witnessed in Paris The wind was blowing with great force, the lightning and thunder were seen and heard-in short, the tempest was coming with giant's steps. It broke up at about half-past So'clock, with an unexpected roaring, and an accompariment of unpoetical shouts, delivered by all those who were caught by this sudden cataract of water, falling from the height of the sky upon the earth. This diluvium was composed of buil of the largest size, and I have seen several hail stones as large as a pigeon's egg. The streets and public places were covered with water, and gave to Paris a resemblance of Venice. In several streets the caves, cellars, and stores were filled with the liquid element, and much damage was occasioned by this unexpected shower, which lasted about two hours and a half. From all parts of the country we receive the news that this same tempest was felt in the provinces during the afternoon of the same day, and occasioned many disasters. The crops of wine in several parts of Burgundy, as, for instance, at Château Chambertin, Chablis, Tavel, and other places, have been totally destroyed, and no wine will be made this year. In Paris, the damage occasioned by the storm is reduced to a large number of slates and tiles tumbled down, and an immense quantity of branches of the troes, planted in our gardens, broken into pieces. This is not to be compared with the disasters in our vignicales departments.

Nevertheless, the daily rains falling over Paris and the neighboring departments are considered by the farmers, whose ground is planted with grain and potatoes, as the best which could be desired for the growth of their crops. The harvest of grain appears to be excellent, and the hay and herbs, for the feeding of horses and other animals, are more abundant the provents have the server. by this unexpected shower, which lasted about two

series of the Minister of Public Works
by M. Lefebre Durule, Minister of Public Works
a man whe has do see the wedding, the career of
prisoner, the most powerful critizen of Frances
There is no example modern history, except in
Russia, of so rapid and so high a fortune. It is
well known that M. do Persigny, who was but a
nowrpaper reporter in 1834, was devoted to Prince
Louis Napoleon, then prisoner in the Chainea of
Han, by Belmostel, the Napoleonian poot. From
the second of Hander of the Chainea of Hander of Hander of Hander
Son of Queen Hortense, M. de Perdended to the
Emperor, as Bertrand was to his uncle. M. Elmontel is still a poet, but his friend is now the
leading chief of the Napoleonian party in France.
On Friday last, the annual coremony on the anniwater of the death of the General Schof May.
1814, at the charten of la did incorrect
well of the charten of a Malmaison, wascelebrated
in the church of Russil, where she was buried. The
church was filled with old soldiers of the Emperor,
officers of the French army, all the oltizens of the
Village, and the entire house and det major of the
Village, and the entire house and det major of the
Village, and the entire house and det major of
the President. The Chief of the State, detained by a
momentary indisposition, was not prescut, but Gen.
It representative. A mass, with east of the village was
crowned, according to the ancient habit, in the most
magnificent style. The church of the village was
crowned, according to the ancient habit, in the most
magnificent style. The church of the village was
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magnificent style. The church of the village was
crowned, according to the ancient habit, in the most
mass, was delivered with much pagoasti, and a
large quantity of immortal wreaths were deposited on
the formo

The celebrated Madame Lafarge, who poisoned The celebrated Madame Lafarge, who poisoned her husband in 1813, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, has decidedly been graciated by Louis Napoleon. She was detained at St. Remy, in the department of the Bouche du Rhône, and it is said that she immediately departed for Italy, from whence she will go to South America.

The splendid furniture of M. Victor Hugo, who, the contractions of the splendid furniture of M. Victor Hugo, who,

whence she will go to South America.

The splendid furniture of M. Victor Hugo, who, though a democratic orator, was living here, as a Bashaw, in the most handsomely furnished hotel, Rue de la Tour D'Auvergne, is to be solid at public auction on Tuesday next, and will, no doubt, produce a large amount. I have visited the parlors and rooms of the house, which are filled with the most remarkable curiosities.

The furniture of M. Armaud Marrast, the exspeaker of the Legislative Assembly, after six months of the revolution of February, 1848, is also to be sold on Monday next. But what a difference between that furniture and that of M. Hugo! The poor Marrast who was accused of having plundered the treasury of the government, and died pennyless, had tothing in his house, whilst the haughty Viscount Hugo, who, though an advocate of liberty, was still keeping his titles, is now rich and well off, though he does not pay his creditors!

A cabbage, three feet round, two and one-half feet high, was exposed a few days ago at the market, and much admired. This mammont vegetable, of the species of caniflower, was cooked "in the best approved style," and furnished a sufficient food to twenty-five people.

There is in a garden, hear Paris, an apple tree.

"L'Africaine," is now on the tapis, and it is said that the composer is busily engaged in arranging in for the grand theatre of M. Roqueplan. It will be produced within six months.

I take pleasure in announcing to the diletionic of New York, the arrival in their city of the young Paul Julien, a violinist of talent, who is only clevon years old. This artist has been often heard, and received applicate in the concerts of Paris. He is a charming boy, with an intelligent and protty force.

B. H. R.

The Tobacco Monopoly of France.

The bill now before the Corps, Legislatif for perlonging the tobacco monopoly until January Ist. 1803, is published in the Moniture, together with the reasons in favor of the measure (the expost des motifs). These reasons are signed by MM. Boinvilliers, Vintry, and Greterin, the Councillors of State appointed by the President to support the bill in the Corp Legislatif and the Senate. It is very commonly said that no good tobacco or sauff is to be got in France, and if the reason why be asked, the general answer is, "on account of the State monopoly." This opinion receives confirmation from the engerness shown by Franchmen to commission their friends to smuggle London segars and snuff into Paris. It is, however, undoubted that the quality of French tobacco has considerably improved within the last few years; and, if the official reasess now given are to be credited, the improvement is owing to the monopoly. It is asserted that, since the monopoly was founded, or rather revived, by the Emperor in 1810, it has been strengthened by every discussion, and has been daily more productive. The progressive increase of the profit to the State is proved by figures. In 1837, when a parliamentary committee reported in favor of the continuance of the monopoly, the net receipts of the treasury from it amounted to fifty-seven millions of francs. The benefit to the treasury has steadily increased up to 1850, when it reached 89,915,000. The setimated amount for 1851, when the returns shall have been completed, is 92,509,600 france. R is admitted that these results are attributable in great measure to the fact that the use of tobacco becomes every day more general; but credit is claimed for improved manufacturing processes, and general good manufacturing processes, and general good manufacturing processes, and sent of the fact that the use of tobacco. Until that period, the administration was compelled to use at least 75 per cent of French tobacco. The price of 85f 79c. per kilogramme, formerly pai

Pedestrianism in England.

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GEEAT FOOT RACE OF TEN MILES, FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND £50 A SIDE.—LEVETT (THE CHAMPION) AGAINST JACKSON (THE AMERICAN DEER.)

COPENHAGEN FIELDS, May 31.—This exciting
struggle for the championship took place to-day, on
the well-known pedestrian and cricket grounds adjoining Mr. Garratt's Copenhagen Tavern. The
afternoon, though inclined for showers, was altogether favorable for this display of skill and endurance between two of the fleetest runners of the day,
to witness which nearly 8,000 spectators assembled. ance between two of the fleetest runners of the day, to witness which nearly 8,000 spectators assembled. The ground had been slightly altered since the last race between Levett and Frost, on the 22d of March last, it being so marked out, that it takes just three times found to run for one mile; consequently the pedestrians, to day, had to traverse that circuit thirty times to complete the required distance of ten miles.

pedestrians, to day, had to traverse that circuit thirty times to complete the required distance of ten miles.

It will be in the remembrance of our readers that Mr. Garratt gave a superb silver and velvet belt, of the value of £25, to be contended for, en his ground, on the 12th of last January, when twenty entered for the contest, George Frost, the Suffolk Stag, being then declared the winner, going the ten miles in 54 min. 9 sec. Levett, though on that day defeated, challenged the champion for the belt, the honor of the championship, and £50 in cash, which was accepted by Frost, and the day fixed for that race to come off was Monday, the 22d March. This time Levett was declared the conqueror, beating Frost in the last round only—deing the whole ten miles in the shortest time ever known to be performed by man, viz: in 52 min. 35 sec. Levett was not long allowed to wear his laurels, as Jackson, the American Deer, who ran eleven miles in 40 seconds under the hour, in a succeeding twenty miles race, felt an ir clination to run for the championship and a purse of 50 sovereigns each. A challenge was given, which, on being duly accepted, was fixed to come off this day.

Betting before starting was six to four and two to one on Jackson; seventh mile, ten to one on Jackson.

The start took place at 9 minutes to 6 o'clock. First mile in four min. 52 sec., Jackson first by 39 yard; second mile in 5 min. 2 sec., Jackson still

The start took place at 9 minutes to 6 o'clock. First mile in four min. 52 sec., Jackson first by 30 yards; second mile in 5 min. 2 sec., Jackson atill with the the lead full 40 yards; third mile in 4 min. 58 sec., Jackson shead 60 yards; fourth mile in 5 min. 4 sec., Jackson still gaining, being 100 yards first; fifth mile in 5 min. 4 sec., making the half first: fifth mile in 5 min. I sec., making the half distance done in 3 seconds under 25 minutes, being at a speed of more than 12 miles an hour, Jackson being at least 250 yards ahead; sixth mile in 5 min. 7 sec., Jackson having a clear lead of 300 yards; seventh mile in 5 min. 9 sec., Jackson 350 yards first; eighth mile in 5 min. 1 sec., Jackson 400 yards first; eighth mile in 5 min. 1 sec., Jackson nearly one-third of a mile first. On going the last lap or round, Levett gave up dead beat, Jackson running two-thirds of that round, and walking the remainder; yet he then completed the ten miles in 51 min. 34 sec., the quickest run ten miles on record.

and other phere, have hene to totally destroyed, and I was seen to was will be much they ware. In Part, the number of slates and tiles imulted down, and the state of the stat